

Pascagoula Public Library  
Local History & Genealogy Department  
Guillory Family

140

Louisiana Genealogical Register

Volume XXXVIII No. 2 June 1991

Name of Compiler Anthony R. Guillory Ancestor Chart  
Address 135 White Dr. #L-3 person No. 1 on this chart is the same  
City, State Tallahassee, FL person as No. \_\_\_\_\_ on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 6-10-90

b. Date of Birth  
p.b. Place of Birth  
m. Date of Marriage  
d. Date of Death  
p.d. Place of Death

4 Abraham Guillory  
(Father of No. 2)  
b. 27 Oct 1862  
p.b. Amnandville, LA  
m. 22 Dec 1892  
d. 9 June 1946  
p.d. Basile, LA

2 Francois P. Guillory  
(Father of No. 1)  
b. 3 Oct 1900  
p.b. Church Point, LA  
m. 2 Dec 1923  
d. 7 April 1976  
p.d. Kinder, LA

5 Marie Honora Prudhomme  
(Mother of No. 2)  
b. 22 Dec 1874  
p.b. Chataignier, LA  
d. 7 Oct 1960  
p.d. Basile, LA

1 Curlan Guillory  
b. 30 May 1925  
p.b. Basile, LA  
m. 12 Oct 1946  
d. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Napoleon Gradenigo  
(Father of No. 3)  
b. 18 Oct 1862  
p.b. Mamou, LA  
m. 6 April 1885  
d. 25 Aug 1935  
p.d. Seileau, LA

3 Orenia M. Gradenigo  
(Mother of No. 1)  
b. 8 July 1903  
p.b. Beaver, LA  
d. 6 Sept 1966  
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

7 Clarencia Guillory  
(Mother of No. 4)  
b. ca. Feb 1865  
p.b. St. Domingue (Haiti)  
d. 17 Dec 1927  
p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

Irene Lafleur  
(Spouse of No. 1)  
b. 8 Mar 1928 d. \_\_\_\_\_

8 Emmanuel Guillory, Jr.  
(Father of No. 7)  
b. 7 Jan 1840  
p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. 22 Jan 1918  
p.d. Mallet, LA  
9 Emelia King  
(Mother of No. 4)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.b. Philadelphia, PA  
d. 6 Nov 1933  
p.d. Mallet, LA

10 Melitia Prudhomme  
(Father of No. 5)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. 10 Feb 1874  
d. 4 July 1927  
p.d. Kinder, LA  
11 Marie J. Simien  
(Mother of No. 5)

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. 10 March 1935  
p.d. Between Kinder & Fenton

12 Louis Gradenigo  
(Father of No. 6)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

13 Armantine Victoranne Rameau  
(Mother of No. 6)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

14 Onezime Guillory  
(Father of No. 7)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.b. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. 23 Oct 1845  
d. \_\_\_\_\_  
p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

15 Felonise Victoranne  
(Mother of No. 7)

16 Emmanuel Guillory, Sr.  
(Father of No. 8)  
b. 25 Dec 1819  
m. 3 Nov 1837  
d. 21 Sept 1899  
p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

17 Marie Denise Guillory  
(Mother of No. 8)  
b. 21 April 1820  
d. 11 Jan 1910

18 Ervin King  
(Father of No. 9)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mother of No. 9)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

20 William Prudhomme  
(Father of No. 10)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

21 Eugenie Donat  
(Mother of No. 10)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

22 Jean Baptiste Simien  
(Father of No. 11)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. 16 Oct 1845  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

23 Marie Louise Lede'  
(Mother of No. 11)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

24 Honore' Gradenigo  
(Father of No. 12)  
b. ca. 1801  
m. 1 Nov 1857  
d. 5 Jan 1876  
p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

25 Nancy Chevis  
(Mother of No. 12)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
(Father of No. 13)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

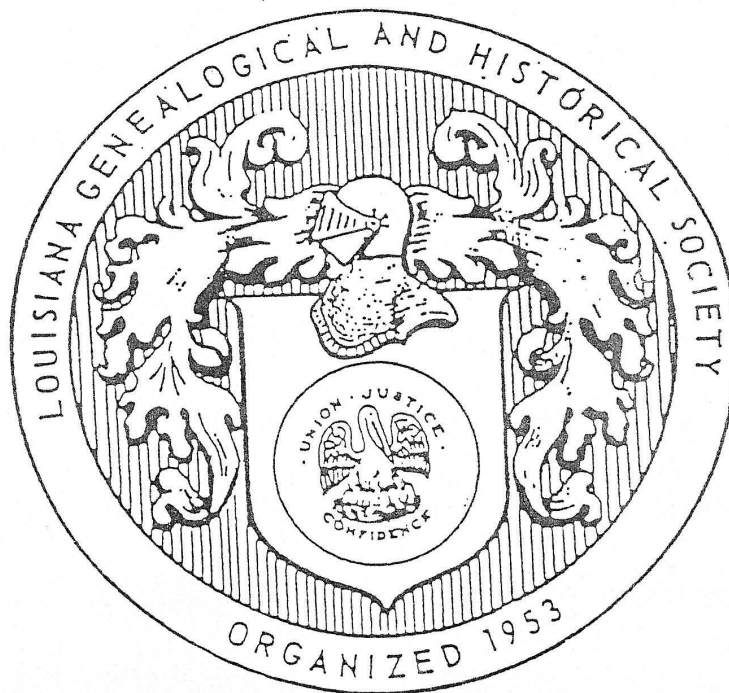
27 \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mother of No. 13)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

28 Joseph Guillory  
(Father of No. 14)  
b. ca. 1769  
m. 19 April 1803  
d. 2 Sept 1853  
p.d. \_\_\_\_\_

29 Louise Nemillion  
(Mother of No. 14)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

30 \_\_\_\_\_  
(Father of No. 15)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

31 \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mother of No. 15)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_



# The Louisiana Genealogical Register

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE  
LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXXVIII NO 2  
JUNE 1991



Pascagoula Public Library  
Local History & Genealogy Department  
Guillory Family

*La Gen Reg vol XIX No 1 March 92*

MARCH, 1972

3

GONZALES, Ramon & Catalina HIBERNI, 10 Mar. 1801, impediment of a former engagement. Gonzales, a native of Lorenzana, Galicia, s/o Francisco Gonzales & Francisca TORRENTE, came to Pensacola about fifteen years ago. He explains that he had been engaged to another in his native country some years ago, and now wishes to marry Catalina, d/o Joseph Hiberni & Catalina GUERRA. [The difficulty seems to have arisen because Gonzales, in a letter to the Governor of Pensacola at some earlier date, pleaded a fictitious engagement in Spain in order to get out of supplying the lime for the fortifications at St. Charles of Barrancas.] Witnesses, Francisco NAVARRO, guard at the storehouse for the artillery; Francisco SOMOZA, baker, who has known Gonzales twenty years; Francisco DUART, who has known Gonzales sixteen years. Granted.

GONZALEZ, Ana Maria. See NAVARRO, Josef

GOULET, Francois & PRUDHOMME, Josephe. See FILHIOL cases

GRAVOIS, Maria. See MULFORD, Samuel

GRIMA, Eugenia. See SABATIER, Nicolas

GUILLORY, Juan Luis & Lucia GUILLORY, 18 Mar. 1803. Guillory, aged 21, native of Opelousas, is s/o Luis Guillory & Juana FONTENEAU. Lucia, also of Opelousas, is d/o Pedro Guillory & Maria Josepha Fonteneau. His father and Lucia's father are sons of Joseph Guillory & Maria LACAZE. They are poor. Witnesses, Diego LAFLEUR, aged 28; Francisco PITRE, aged 28. Granted; pastor of Opelousas to be notified.

GUILLORY, Lucia. See GUILLORY, Juan Luis

GUILLORY, Luis & Hortanza SOILEAU, 16 Mar. 1801, third degree. Guillory, aged 21, of Opelousas, is s/o Luis Guillory & Maria FONTENON. He was baptized 3 Oct. 1779 by Fr. GRUMEAUX of Opelousas; godpts., Joseph Fontenaut & Clara Guillory. Ortanza (baptized as Hortensia on 20 June 1779 by Fr. L. M. Grumeaux of Opelousas, with godparents Le Chevalier DECLOUT & Mrs. (?) SOILEAU DE LA MORANDIERE), is the widow of Josef LEMUEN, and d/o Noel Soileau, Sublieutenant in the Royal Army, & Angela FONTENON. The mothers of the parties are first cousins. Ortanza, a widow with two children, lives with her father who has thirteen children. Witnesses, Jn. Bta. FONTENOT, who states that Luis Guillory's paternal grandfather was Joseph Fontenaut, and maternal grandmother was Maria Juana BRIGNAC; that Hortensia's grandparents were Pedro Fontenaut & Luison DOUCET, natives of Alibamanes in Mobile. Other witnesses, Enrique Fontenot, aged 58; Maria Juana Brignac, aged 73; Joaquin ORTEGA of Opelousas, aged 45; Martin CAMAR of Opelousas, aged 48. Granted.

GUILLORY, Maria Faidel. See SOILEAU, Jn. Bta.

GUILLOT, Fabian & Ana GIROIR, 30 Aug. 1797, fourth degree. This couple was married about twelve years earlier but have discovered an impediment of relationship, and ask that they may be dispensed and properly married. He is 33 and she is 32; they have four children. The relationship:

Claudio BOUDRAUX

Miguel Boudraux	Juan Boudraux
Maria Boudraux	Maria Boudraux
Theotista D'AIGLE	Maria DUGAT
Fabian Guillot	Ana Giroir

Granted; Fr. DE DEVA to be notified to ratify the marriage.

HAMILLETON, Therese. See RILLE, Thomas

HAMILTON. Cf. also AMBLETON

HARAN, Maria Josepha. See ZERINGUE, Miguel

HARDY, Pierre & Martina Sauve DELERI, 29 July 1802. Hardy requests dispensation from second and third banns as he must go to Atakapas on business. Granted; pastor of St. John the Baptist to be notified.

HARDY DE BOISBLANC, Amada. See FORTIER, Norbert

HARMAN, Nancy (or Anna). See DAVIS, John

HARMAN. See also ARMAND

HAYDEL, Rosa. See TROXELAIRE, Christoval

HAYDEL. See also AIDEL, AYDEL

**GUILLORY CEMETERY**  
Tombstone Inscriptions

St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. Two miles north on Highway 13 from its intersection with US190, turn right at watertower, two and one-half miles to cemetery. Recorded August 1977 by Leland D. O'Brien, James L. Forester, Jean B. Forester, and Thoma E. O'Brien.

WALLACE FUSELIER  
Dec. 12, 1912  
Feb. 6, 1974

VALMON DUPLECHEN  
Born Aug. 10, 1836[?]  
Died Jan. 1, 1931

LINDSEY GUILLORY  
Sept. 9, 1902  
June 17, 1964  
Pray for me

MRS. VALMONT DUPLECHAIN  
Born 1858 July 28  
Died 1934 April 12  
Age 75 years 8 months 12 days  
Made by M. C.

HILDA A. GUILLORY  
May 29, 1906  
Oct. 18, 1971  
Pray for me

RENE DUPLECHAIN  
Born April 14 [?]  
Died April 13, 1930

F. J. BOEHNESS BABY

OPHELIA M. DUPLECHAIN  
July 9, 1877  
Dec. 29, 1966

CLARA REED  
beloved wife of  
Edward Dardeau  
Born Mar. 22 AD 1845  
Died Mar. 11 AD 1914  
A tender mother and a  
faithful friend  
(foot stone)  
C. R. D.

RAVIS DUPLECHIN  
Pvt US Army  
Mar. 26, 1914  
May 9, 1974

Anna Young Manuel  
1900-1929

ORTERE FRUGE  
Jan. 5, 1900  
Feb. 8, 1975

DUPLECHEN BABY  
(dates unreadable)

SUANN JOHNSON  
July 6, 1914  
May 1962 [?]

BUNA COURVILLE  
12 Nov. 1903[?]6[?]8[?]  
14 Aug. 1921  
(birth date almost  
unreadable)

AUGEST JOHNSON  
Born March [?]  
Died Dec. 18, 1960  
Age 72

STEWART LaFLEUR  
Nov. 11, 1913  
Mar. 14, 1975

LOUIS JOHNSON  
Louisiana  
Coast Arty Corps  
World War II  
December 6, 1919  
September 12, 1949

Pascagoula Public Library  
Local History & Genealogy Department  
Guillory Family

PRODIGY(R) interactive personal service

05/18/93

5:07 PM

TOPIC: GENEALOGY  
U.S. STATE RESOURCES  
TIME: 05/18 12:12 PM

Guillory file

TO: PATRICIA EDWARDS (CHCT35B)  
FROM: JOE HOCK (MSSJ51A)  
SUBJECT: AL MOBILE -1772?

Pat, I know of no Charles GUILLARY. Pierre GUILLROY was the son of Joseph Pierre Gregoire GULLIROY and Marie Jean LaCASE. Pierre married Marie Anne LeFLEAU in 1771 and then he later married Marie Josephe FONTENOT in 1783. Marie Josephe FONTENOT was the daughter of Joseph FOMTENOT and Marie Jeanne BRIGNAC who were both of Fort Toulouse. Matias (Matieu) GUILLROY married Marie Anna LANCLOS. I do not have any thing on the Margaret you listed. I don't have anything else on the BAHAM family except those I posted in reply to Robert BAHN. This data can be found in Johnny Andrews' book BRITISH MOBILE INHABITANTS and in Peter Hamilton's book COLONIAL MOBILE.

I could not find a Charles GUILLROY. I do know that the ROCHON family had a home on St. Emannuel Street in Mobile which was next door to the LeFLOT/LeFLEAU/LeFLORE family. Then the ROCHON family moved to the VILLAGE on the east side of Mobile Bay. Major FARMER then lived in the ROCHON house next door to the LeFLOT/LeFLEAU/LeFLORE family during the British peroid in Mobile (1763-1780).

I would be glad to see what you have on Charles and Jeanne. I have never run across these names.

PRODIGY(R) interactive personal service Joe

05/18/93

5:26 PM

TOPIC: GENEALOGY  
U.S. STATE RESOURCES  
TIME: 05/17 4:42 PM

TO: ROBERT BAHN (SNPM59A)  
FROM: JOE HOCK (MSSJ51A)  
SUBJECT: AL MOBILE -1772?

Robert, there was a John BAHAM who resided for many years on the Tombigbee River. He recieved a grant for land on the Tombigbee River on the 23rd of March, 1776. He had about six children. I do not have their names. There was also a Joseph Baptiste BAHAMS who lived in Mobile during the British times. I do not know what his relationship was to John. Joseph Baptiste BAHAMS moved to St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, in 1785. He had at least two sons and I do not have their names either. Both sons were born prior to 1785.

Your assumptions that the GUILLROY family were Scots/Irish is incorrect. In 1646 Simon GUILLROY came to Montreal, Quebec, Canada from Chartre-sur-Cher, France. In 1667 he married Louise BOUCHARD. They had a son named Francois GUILLROY who was born about 1680 in Montreal. Francois married Jeanne MONFORT. Jeanne was born about 1685 in Belle Isleenmer, Vannes, France. Their son Joseph Pierre Gregoire GUILLROY was born on Dauphin Island in 1710. Joseph Pierre Gregoire GUILLROY married Marie Jeanne LaCASE on the 20th of August, 1739 in Mobile. Marie Jeanne was born in Mobile on the 20th of March, 1726. This was French Territory at this time. Their son Pierre GUILLROY was born in 1753 on Dauphine Island as well as his father. Pierre became a Ship's Captain. They lived on Dauphine Island and then moved to St. Landry Parish in Louisiana. Pierre married Marie Ann LeFLEAU (LeFLOTT) on the 20th of August in 1771. They had one son and named him Mathieu GUILLROY.

Gregoire GUILLROY was a resident of Fish River, he left Mobile for Opelousas after the French turned Mobile over to the British in 1763.

Pat Edwards had given you some good directions to discover more about Mobile during this peroid of time. My best wishes to you and your continued quest for your family members. You have a rich heritage to uncover. My regards to you and your's.

Joe Hock

PS - You will find more on the GUILLROY family in France.



THE MARGARITA CASE

Historical Perspectives on a Controversial  
Case in 18th Century Louisiana

By Winston De Ville, Fellow  
American Society of Genealogists

[This article was originally published in the Louisiana Bar Journal, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Aug. 1983) pp. 85-88. The Register appreciates the permission by the Louisiana State Bar Association for reprinting.]

Two hundred years ago, the celebrated Margarita<sup>1</sup> case set the stage for recent litigation<sup>2</sup> in New Orleans. This recent case involved a young woman who sued the State of Louisiana to have herself declared to be of the white race, questioning the state law that required her to be registered as "colored" because her descent included 1/32 Negro blood. As widely reported by the state and national media, the plaintiff was a descendant of Gregoire Guillory, a white planter, and his concubine, Marguerite (in Spanish, Margarita), a woman of African blood - how much African blood was disputed during the recent case.<sup>3</sup> In the Margarita case, two hundred years earlier, Margarita and her mulatto children by Guillory had been involved in litigation in New Orleans with Guillory's children by his white wife. This litigation is of interest because of the perspective it gives on the social mores of the times and the workings of the institution of slavery in Spanish Louisiana. Soon after French Mobile, Alabama, surrendered to the English in 1763, the widowed Gregoire Guillory went to the Opelousas Post with his children and slaves. One of these slaves was Marguerite, and the Margarita case grew out of Gregoire's emancipation of her and her children in 1770. Before recounting the details that make up that litigation, however, the Guillory family background and history may be of interest.

THE GUILLORY NARRATIVE

The earliest traces of the Guillory family are found in the old French province of Orléanais, the chateau country southwest of Paris, in the early 17th century. There, on 16 February 1646, Simon Guillory, a "respectable" gunsmith, and Isabeth Thomas, was christened.<sup>4</sup>

As a youth of about eighteen years, Simon was one of many Frenchmen who went to Canada to seek their fortunes during the early settlement of New France. He arrived at Quebec in 1664.<sup>5</sup> Within two years, he was employed at Montreal (as a gunsmith, like his father) by Charles LeMoyne, the wealthiest man in Canada and father of the founders of Louisiana, Iberville and Bienville.<sup>6</sup> Likely, it was by contact with the LeMoyne family that young Simon was later drawn to the adventures of becoming a voyageur. Beginning in the spring of 1682, he began trading with the Indians in the wilderness west of Quebec and Montreal.<sup>7</sup> He might well have stayed home. Some ten years later, he was at Hudson Bay, probably employed by the Compagnie du Nord. There, he, other company employees and French soldiers captured English Ft.

Albany. That year, however, most of the garrison starved to death, as the expected supply ship failed to arrive. Simon Guillory survived, but probably crazed by his sufferings, he took an ax to the surgeon in the party and to the priest, killing them both. When the English recaptured the fort shortly thereafter, they found Simon in irons and he was sent, a prisoner, to England.<sup>8</sup> He apparently made his way back to Canada, only to drown there in 1696.<sup>9</sup>

Simon had married, at the age of twenty-one, Louise Bouchard, daughter of an early Canadian settler. Their son, Francois, was born nine years later.<sup>10</sup> Probably inheriting a sense of adventure from his father, at least not discouraged by his father's experiences, it was Francois who was to become the progenitor of the Guillory family on the Gulf Coast.

Francois Guillory arrived in colonial Louisiana, then centered at Mobile Bay, in about 1707-1708. Within a year, he had established himself well on the eastern end of Dauphine Island. By 1718, he was so associated with that place and its environs that his name was used to identify that portion of the island (Pointe à Guillory), as well as Isle à Guillory (an adjacent smaller island), and Guillory Pass, which divides the two. These names survive on maps of much later date, well into the 19th century.<sup>11</sup>

No record of Francois' marriage has been found, but Jeanne Monfort became his wife and the mother of his children. Gregoire Guillory, their son, and a thirteen year-old créole, Marie Jeanne La Casse, were married at Mobile in 1739. They had eight children, all born in the Mobile area.<sup>12</sup>

Gregoire Guillory's wife died in 1764.<sup>13</sup> Within three months, two of his sons-in-law sued for their portions of the estate. The inventory drawn at the time reveals that Gregoire owned cattle, horses, swine, the usual household furnishings, two carriages of an unidentified sort, four guns, 300 pounds of salt, and a schooner of twenty-tons burden. The total value of the property was 4,297.5 piastres and included nine slaves - among them, Marguerite, a "Negro" slave who was pregnant on the date the inventory was made, 22 July 1764.<sup>14</sup>

Just prior to this time, when the English gained control of the Mobile area,<sup>15</sup> Gregoire Guillory, probably remembering family stories of troubles with the English, was bound and determined not to live under British rule. He petitioned for and received 640 arpents of land at Opelousas Post in southwest Louisiana, an area which was inter-regna, under French control.<sup>16</sup>

At Opelousas, not yet a very old man, Guillory fathered four mulatto children by his slave, Marguerite. These children were: Catherine, born about 1763 (1764?); Jean Baptiste, born about 1766; Joseph, born about 1769; and Marie Josephe, born about 1770.<sup>17</sup>

In the year his last mulatto child was born, 1770, Gregoire went through the motions of freeing his Negro mistress and their children; further, he persuaded his legitimate children (who, of course, owned an undivided half interest in the slaves), that he was able to pay them their portion of their deceased mother's estate without having to sell the slaves or to divide them be-

tween the heirs. Gregoire, however, simply had a local schoolmaster draw up the emancipation paper. Thus, it was technically null and void, in that a notary or some other qualified person did not officiate at the manumission. A translation of the controversial document follows:<sup>18</sup>

"I, Gregoire Guillory, under my ordinary mark, of my own free will and good volition, and that of my children, because of the thirty years of service given to me by Marguerite, my slave, to me as well as to my children before and after the death of my wife, I declare that I have given her freedom, as well as given freedom to her children, on the condition that she continues to serve me until my death. Done and passed on 13 April 1770," [at Opelousas Post].<sup>6</sup>

This document was the crux of the Margarita case that was to become a cause-célèbre twelve years later. In addition to the fallibility of the document, Guillory's legitimate children were to say later that their father "took advantage of our youth to secure our signature...."

By 1773, Gregoire Guillory still had not paid, and it appears was unable to pay, the maternal portion to his children. Ignoring the 1770 emancipation, as yet uncontested, he legally conveyed his mulatto children and his mistress to his legitimate children, evaluating the lot at 2,000 francs.<sup>19</sup>

Four years later, then nearing death, Gregoire went by night to the residence of his white children. At knife-point, threatening one of his sons, he violently abducted Marguerite. Although no record of his death has been located, he apparently died between 1777 and spring of 1778.<sup>20</sup>

#### THE MARGARITA CASE BEGINS

On 27 April 1778, Jean Baptiste Guillory, the legitimate son who had been threatened by his father, told the story of the abduction to the commandant at Opelousas, adding that Marguerite had, once again, been given her freedom. In his petition, and with his father at last dead, he demanded the return to slavery, and to his and his sibling's ownership, the Negress and her mulatto offspring. Rumor had it that Marguerite had been living in New Orleans "since the time the Americans drove the slaves from Manchac to New Orleans." The local commandant at Opelousas, letting the interim governor of Louisiana, Piernas, know that he had never heard of anything "more unique than the intrigues of the said deceased Gregoire Guillory," finally transferred the case to the high court of the Cabildo in New Orleans.<sup>21</sup>

The defendants, Marguerite and her Guillory mulatto offspring, represented by Francisco Rodriguez, contended that they had been freed in 1770, and that the plaintiffs had approved their manumission. The plaintiffs, with Francois Broutin as their attorney, remained firm: the alleged manumission of 1770 was illegal; they were young at the time and their father had taken advantage of that fact; the so-called freed slaves had become solely their property in 1773, when their father had conveyed them to the heirs.



That the case was a very special one is attested to by a letter from Jacinto Panis, a high-ranking military and judicial officer in the Spanish capital at New Orleans. Six months after the case had reached the court in New Orleans, he wrote to his friend Alexandre de Clouet, Knight of St. Louis, and commandant at Opelousas.<sup>22</sup>

"The Guillory affair saddens me. I had known their father since my arrival in this colony and, [particularly], during the time I was commissioned by [Governor] Unzaga to clarify certain complaints against him. I should, then, know his manner of thinking and acting. Now, although I am certain of the justice claimed by his [legitimate] children, right obliges me to [free the slave] which [the legitimate children themselves] were willing to loose due to their ignorance and negligence. The actual freedom given to the Negress and to her children in 1770 ... signed by Jean Baptiste, Claude and Louis [Guillory] ... is a [document] sacred unto itself, in harmony with the liberty so privileged in our laws. In 1773 [he] gave these slaves to his children as payment for their portion in their mother's estate, these same slaves which he had set free [and to] the very children who had signed and admitted the [manumission] without protest and without saying a thing.... [All these things] have forced me to take a middle ground between right, which condemns [the legitimate] children, and the law, which is on their side."

Realizing the complexity of the case, Panis noted that the final decision would be made by the high court in Havana, Cuba. He added, in closing his letter, "I have every reason to believe that [Havana's] decision will be to set the slaves free, while they would have to pay the Guillory [heirs] the sum defrauded by their deceased father. The bearer, Josef, will tell you verbally of my plan, suggested by the humaneness of your thoughts and my desire to contribute to the public good and [to that of] my fellow-men."

The Havana court did exactly what Panis thought they would do, for the twice-freed slaves were, for the third and final time, given their freedom. In compensation, they paid their half-siblings the sum of 600 pesos.<sup>23</sup>

In spite of the complexity and controversial nature of the Margarita case, its outcome was predictable. The white Guillorys had been reared under the influence of French law and French culture, which was considerably harsh in dealing with slaves, thus their strong contention for and expectation of ownership. Spanish law, however, unlike the former Code Noir of the French period, and the American law after 1803, remarkably favored the manumission of slaves, by self-purchase or otherwise.<sup>24</sup>

Peripherally, we note that for a man in colonial Louisiana to support not only his legitimate wife and Caucasian children, but to recognize his illegitimate offspring by a Negro or mixed-blood mistress was no aberration of social mores of that time. Wills, successions, and other documents in New Orleans and in the oldest parishes of Louisiana abound with such references and

Pascagoula Public Library  
Local History & Genealogy Department  
Guillory Family

XIX No 4 December 1992

slave owner often freed  
providing for them in some  
archives.

Guillory, March, 1782.  
State Museum, New Orleans,

p 78-9513, C-W No. 81-  
Louisiana.

the West Indies, her chan-  
ces greatly enhanced, be-  
lieved. However, by far,  
Louisiana came direct-  
ly. These are very often named.  
Louisiana, a request from  
"no" slaves to Mobile was  
nevertheless, slaves were  
but only fifteen in that  
for example, were ship-  
slaves from the islands  
directly from Af-  
rican Trade," in that au-  
thor's Regime, 1699-1763 in  
Vol. LXXI, no. 1, whole  
226-249. This writer  
specific and, with lit-  
tle later - the earlier  
"guerrite" always referred  
to children were consis-  
tently well into the 18th  
century importation of slaves  
born. Mulattos there  
that century do we often  
see octaroon (1/8 Negro).  
or griffe (3/4 Negro) and  
from sacatra (7/8 Negro).  
color) came into general

, Blois, Dept. of Loir-  
et-Cher, Genealogical Society  
Saints, Salt Lake City,  
the exact date facilita-  
ted, in this church re-  
cord which distinguis-  
hes a peasant. The phrase,  
"genealogical data  
including the mixed blood

That the case was a very special one is attested to by a letter from Jacinto Panis, a high-ranking military and judicial officer in the Spanish capital at New Orleans. Six months after the case had reached the court in New Orleans, he wrote to his friend Alexandre de Clouet, Knight of St. Louis, and commandant at Opelousas.<sup>22</sup>

"The Guillory affair saddens me. I had known their father since my arrival in this colony and, [particularly], during the time I was commissioned by [Governor] Unzaga to clarify certain complaints against him. I should, then, know his manner of thinking and acting. Now, although I am certain of the justice claimed by his [legitimate] children, right obliges me to [free the slave] which [the legitimate children themselves] were willing to loose due to their ignorance and negligence. The actual freedom given to the Negress and to her children in 1770 ... signed by Jean Baptiste, Claude and Louis [Guillory] ... is a [document] sacred unto itself, in harmony with the liberty so privileged in our laws. In 1773 [he] gave these slaves to his children as payment for their portion in their mother's estate, these same slaves which he had set free [and to] the very children who had signed and admitted the [manumission] without protest and without saying a thing.... [All these things] have forced me to take a middle ground between right, which condemns [the legitimate] children, and the law, which is on their side."

Realizing the complexity of the case, Panis noted that the final decision would be made by the high court in Havana, Cuba. He added, in closing his letter, "I have every reason to believe that [Havana's] decision will be to set the slaves free, while they would have to pay the Guillory [heirs] the sum defrauded by their deceased father. The bearer, Josef, will tell you verbally of my plan, suggested by the humaneness of your thoughts and my desire to contribute to the public good and [to that of] my fellow-men."

The Havana court did exactly what Panis thought they would do, for the twice-freed slaves were, for the third and final time, given their freedom. In compensation, they paid their half-siblings the sum of 600 pesos.<sup>23</sup>

In spite of the complexity and controversial nature of the Margarita case, its outcome was predictable. The white Guillorys had been reared under the influence of French law and French culture, which was considerably harsh in dealing with slaves, thus their strong contention for and expectation of ownership. Spanish law, however, unlike the former Code Noir of the French period, and the American law after 1803, remarkably favored the manumission of slaves, by self-purchase or otherwise.<sup>24</sup>

Peripherally, we note that for a man in colonial Louisiana to support not only his legitimate wife and Caucasian children, but to recognize his illegitimate offspring by a Negro or mixed-blood mistress was no aberration of social mores of that time. Wills, successions, and other documents in New Orleans and in the oldest parishes of Louisiana abound with such references and



they were recorded as a matter of course. That the slave owner often freed his mistress and his illegitimate children, usually providing for them in some manner, is also clearly defined throughout Louisiana archives.

FOOTNOTES

1. Margarita, Negra libra (sic) vs. los herederos Guillory, March, 1782. Records of the Cabildo, Archives, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, La.
2. Jane Doe, et al vs. State of Louisiana, et al, No 78-9513, C-W No. 81-4201, Civil District Court, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana.
3. If Marguerite or her parents had been born in the West Indies, her chances of having some white ancestry would have been greatly enhanced, because of the longer colonial history of the islands. However, by far, the largest number of slaves exported to colonial Louisiana came directly from Africa. In early records, their tribes are very often named. As early as the first decade of settlement in Louisiana, a request from colonial officials to import West Indian "Negro" slaves to Mobile was denied by Louis XIV. Legally or illegally, nevertheless, slaves were brought in from the islands as early as 1708, but only fifteen in that year. In 1721, on the other hand, 1,312 slaves, for example, were shipped over directly from Africa. As late as 1744, slaves from the islands still were not allowed in Louisiana, and importation directly from Africa continued. N. M. Miller Surrey, "The Slave Trade," in that author's The Commerce of Louisiana During The French Regime, 1699-1763 in Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. LXXI, no. 1, whole no. 167 (Columbia University, N.Y.C., 1916) pp. 226-249. This writer believes that racial designations were far more specific and, with little doubt, more accurate in the 18th century than later - the earlier the time, the more accurate the designation. Marguerite always referred to herself and was referred to as Negro, and her children were consistently "mulattos." We should consider that until well into the 18th century, very little time had elapsed since the importation of slaves for very complex mixed-blood generations to be born. Mulattos there were in some numbers, but not until later in that century do we often see the term quadroon ( $\frac{1}{4}$  Negro) and still less octaroon ( $\frac{1}{8}$  Negro). This writer has only seldom seen the term grif or griffe ( $\frac{3}{4}$  Negro) and he has never seen, in Louisiana records, the term sacatra ( $\frac{7}{8}$  Negro). The phrase homme/femme de couleur (man/woman of color) came into general use not until the 19th century.
4. Baptism of Simon Guillory, Parish of St. Sauveur, Blois, Dept. of Loir-et-Cher, France, copied in microfilm no. 616.296, Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Courtesy, Hugh T. Law via Wade Hayes.) The exact date facilitates location of the act in the film. Simon's father, in this church record, is identified as honnête homme, an ancient term which distinguished him as "respectable," as opposed to being a peasant. The phrase, however, has no armigerous implications. Additional genealogical data on many branches of the Guillory family (not including the mixed blood

branches) are given in two separate compilations by Jacqueline O. Vidrine and Elaine M. Richardson, La Voix des Prairies, Vol. 2, no. 7 (Oct., 1981) pp. 63-65, 66-73, respectively.

5. S. James Gooding, The Canadian Gunsmiths: 1608-1910 (West Hill, Ontario, 1962) p. 103. According to the well-known genealogist, the late Roland J. Auger of the National Archives of Quebec, the ship sailed from La Rochelle, captained by Pierre Fillye, and landed at Quebec on May 25, 1664. Auger to Byron Smith, January 29, 1975, copy in possession of the writer.
6. Benjamin Sulte, Histoire des Canadiens-Francais, Vol. V (Montreal, 1882-84) p. 59. Jean J. Lefebvre on "Charles LeMoyne" in George Brown, et al, eds. Dictionary of Canadian Biography (Toronto, 1966) Vol. I, p. 465.
7. E. Z. Massicote, Canadian Passports 1681-1752 (New Orleans, 1975) pp. 4, 119.
8. Gooding, Canadian Gunsmiths. See note 5.
9. Funeral of Simon Guillory in Cyprien Tanguay, Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes, Vol. I (Montreal, 1871) p. 292.
10. Marriage of Simon Guillory and Louise Bouchard, November 6, 1667, Register of the Catholic Church of Notre-Dame, Montreal, no. 334, National Archives of Quebec. Baptism of Francois Guillory, 18 March 1676, see note 9.
11. Jay Higginbotham, Old Mobile (Mobile, 1977), pp. 271, 345, and maps in unpaginated appendix. See also the extensive map collection, Dept. of Special Collections, Mobile Public Library, Mobile, Ala.
12. That they were husband and wife is revealed in the records of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Mobile, Alabama. The marriage record of their son, Gregoire, to Marie Jeanne LaCasse is one good example: 20 August 1739, Marriage Book 1730-1830, p. 26, no. 17. The term créole by definition and usage in the 18th century had no racial meaning whatsoever. The word referred to anyone or anything native to or produced in French (and Spanish) colonies. (In the writer's opinion, with the exception of Canada and Acadia.) That the term did have some negative, but not racial, overtones is probable: major officials were almost always never créoles, and products imported to Louisiana from France (or Spain) were more desirable than those home-made or home-grown. Although the bride was very young (not unusual at that time, however), she had been widowed the year before! Baptismal record of Marie Jeanne La Casse, 20 March 1726, and death record of Joseph Stamair, her first husband, 1 September 1738, Winston De Ville Gulf Coast Colonials (Baltimore, 1968) pp. 40, 60. For the names of the Guillory-La Casse children, see the Vidrine and Richardson articles cited at note 4.
13. Funeral of Marie Jeanne La Casse, 27 April 1764. De Ville, Gulf Coast Colonials, p. 40.

Pascagoula Public Library  
Local History & Genealogy Department  
Guillory Family

324

Louisiana Genealogical Register

Volume XXXIX No 4 December 1992

14. Dupont vs. Guillory, Mobile, 22 July 1764. Opelousas Colonial Documents, no. 1. Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge.
15. The English domination of West Florida, including Mobile, was from 1763, by the Treaty of Paris. Richard B. Morris, Encyclopedia of American History, (revised, N.Y., 1965) p. 70. It ended when the Spaniards captured all the English forts on the Gulf Coast to Pensacola in 1781. Eric Beer-man, introduction in E. A. Montemayor, ed. Yo Solo: The Battle Journal of Bernardo de Galvez During the American Revolution (New Orleans, 1978) p. xiv.
16. A copy of Gregoire Guillory's petition for land, in which he gives his reasons for wanting a grant, is dated 29 December 1766, original dated 25 October 1763. Archives, Louisiana State Museum. Spain had actually gained control of all of Louisiana as early as 1762, by the Secret Treaty of Fontainebleau, but did not take firm possession until 1769. Morris, Encyclopedia, p. 70; Edwin A. Davis, The Story of Louisiana (New Orleans, 1960) p. 102. Thus Guillory's land grant was made by French authority.
17. That Guillory was the father of the four mulattos was never disputed. Throughout the pertinent documents cited in this article, he is consistently referred to as such. Indeed, both sets of his children, mulatto and white, refer to Guillory as the father of them all. The approximate birth-years of the mulatto children given here are determined from their ages as shown in the power of attorney from the legitimate heirs to their attorney, dated 9 September 1782, copied in the Margarita case. We note that the oldest mulatto child, Catherine (sometimes referred to in the case by her nick-name "Catiche,") was born about 1763. Remembering that Marguerite was already pregnant in the spring of 1764, it is possible that she was the child who had been conceived in Mobile, if the estimate of her age (made almost twenty years later by her white step-brother) was incorrect by about one year.
18. A copy of the manumission is included in the Margarita case. That it was written without actual benefit to the slaves is clear; in addition to the fact that a proper official was not asked to draw the document, it includes no locus, and it does not follow the usual, very formal and lengthy, detailed form used by Spanish officials. We are left with the distinct impression that Guillory probably wanted to appease his mistress by giving her and her children what they would believe to be their freedom, yet have a loop-hole for the future. The only other person who signed the so-called manumission, in addition to the Guillorys, was one Benoit, probably the schoolmaster. He was, no doubt, a private tutor, as no public or private schools are known to have existed at Opelousas during this period. Winston De Ville, Opelousas: The History of a French and Spanish Military Post in America, 1716-1803 (Cottonport, La., 1973) p. 122.
19. The inventory of Guillory's property and the conveyance of it all to his legitimate heirs are copied in the Margarita case.
20. Statements of the white Guillory children and depositions by others re-



lating to the abduction are copied in the Margarita case. The deposition of Baptiste Guillory, one of the white sons, dated Opelousas, 27 April 1778, refers to his father as deceased. It is probable that the father Guillory had recently died, and that his legitimate children had only been waiting for that moment to lay claim on Marguerite and her children.

21. The son's quote refers to "Willing's Raid," which had occurred earlier that same year. For more on the plunderings on the English-held lower Mississippi River's east bank by the overly enthusiastic American Captain James Willing, see Robert V. Haynes, The Natchez District and the American Revolution (Jackson, Miss., 1976) pp. 58-72. The commandant's quote is copied from a letter by him in the Margarita case.
22. Panis to de Clouet, New Orleans, 17 August 1782, Opelousas Colonial Documents, no. 217, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge. Interestingly, except for this letter (which also addresses other matters), no records survive in the Opelousas Post archives that relate directly to the Margarita case.
23. The compensation, obviously, was far less than they would have brought at fair market price, further indicating Spanish leniency in this case. A single slave sold for about this price, not to mention what four young, healthy ones and their able mother would have fetched.
24. Hans W. Baade, "The Law of Slavery in Spanish Louisiana, 1769-1803," paper presented at a conference on Louisiana's Legal Heritage, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, 23 April 1981, copy in possession of the writer. [Note: Since the original publication of this article, Dr. Baade's paper has been published in Edward F. Haas, ed., Louisiana's Legal Heritage ([N.O.]: 1983) pp. 43-86.]

**>1993<**

**\* SEMINAR \***

**SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1993**

**RAMADA INN**

**BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**

**\$20.00**

**(PREREGISTRATION-ADVISED)**

**(INCLUDES: BUFFET MEAL)**



# The Louisiana Genealogical Register

---

VOLUME 39

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECEMBER 1992

---

A Brief History of Negreet Community, Sabine Parish, LA.....	312
The Margarita Case.....	318
1800 Church Census of Rapides, Catahoula Lake and Cotile.....	326
Report on Public Education - 1877.....	329
Lineage Chart for Billie Jane Shotts Davis.....	340
Ancestor Chart for Milta and Francis Lindell.....	342
Ancestor Chart for Alfred H. Leger.....	344
Ancestor Chart for Janice Ann Guidry.....	346
St. Tammany Parish, LA Mortgage Book C, Pages 579 - 587.....	348
Westward to Ouachita: Two Letters on Migration to Spanish LA....	352
A Bibliography of Genealogical Sources in the LSU Libraries.....	355
A Favrot - Allain Note.....	364
The Family Known as Edelmaire/Edelmeier/Edelmaier/Elmaire.....	365
Turning Back The Pages Of History: St. Charles Parish.....	378
A Brignac Bagatelle From Alabama In 1737.....	381
Confederate Pension Records.....	383
Catholic Cemetery, Baton Rouge, LA.....	393
Queries.....	406
Book Reviews.....	410

Yahoo! Messenger - online friends, instant messaging, voice chat

## ***Guillory Family: The infamous "Margarita" Case***



In the early 1980's, a Louisiana court case made headlines when a woman sued the State of Louisiana to have herself declared to be of the white race, questioning a state law which required her to be registered as "colored" because her descent included 1/32 Negro blood. This woman was a direct descendant of my ancestor, Joseph Gregorie Guillory, and his slave, Marguerite (Spanish = Margarita). This 20th century court case brought to light long buried details of a 200-year-old courtcase that has become known as "*The Margarita Case*".

Joseph Gregorie Guillory was born c1712 on what is now called Dauphin Island (Alabama), the son of Francois Guillory and Jeanne Montfort. Francois Guillory had arrived in colonial Louisiana (Mobile, Alabama) c1707-1708 from Montreal and established himself on the eastern end of Dauphin Island (then called Massacre Island).

In 1739, Joseph Gregorie married Marie Jeanne LaCasse, the daughter of Jean LaCasse and Marie Anne Fourche. At the time of her marriage to Joseph Gregorie Guillory, Marie Jeanne was the widow of Joseph Stameyer (aka: Estamier dit Chateaneuf). Joseph, a soldier in the company of Le Sueur, had died in 1738, less than 10 months after his marriage to Marie Jeanne.

Joseph Gregorie Guillory and Marie Jeanne LaCasse produced at least 8 children before the death of Marie in April 1764 at the age of 38. Soon after Marie's death, two sons-in-law of Joseph Gregorie sued for their portion of Marie Jeanne's estate and an inventory was taken at that time which included nine slaves. Among them was Marguerite, a "Negro" slave who was pregnant on the date the inventory was made, 22 July 1764. Shortly thereafter, Joseph moved his children and slaves to Louisiana and settled at Opelousas Post where he had recently received a land grant of 640 acres. It is here that the "Margarita" case begins.

It is not known if Marguerite gave birth to the child she was carrying before arriving at Opelousas Post. It is now assumed, however, that the child Marguerite was carrying was "Catherine" (called Catiche), born c1764, fathered by Joseph Gregorie Guillory.

After the move to Opelousas Post, Marguerite produced three additional children fathered by Joseph Gregorie: *Jean Baptiste* (c1766), *Joseph* (c1769), *Marie* (c1770). (The fact that Joseph Gregorie Guillory was the father of Marguerite's children was never disputed.) After the birth of Marie in 1770, Joseph Gregorie Guillory went thru the motions of freeing his Negro mistress and their children. At

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Acres/5571/margarita.htm>

9/16/99

Dupont + Gentile (Baham)

the same time, he convinced his legitimate children (who owned an undivided half interest in the slaves) that he was capable of paying them their portion of their deceased mother's estate without having to sell the slaves or divide them between the heirs. Joseph Gregorie Guillory then had a local schoolmaster draw up the emancipation paper. However, unbeknownst to Marguerite, the document was technically invalid because the schoolmaster was not qualified to officiate at the manumission. Whether Joseph Gregorie was aware of this fact is unclear. However, as stated by Winston Deville in the article entitled "*The Margarita Case: Historical Perspectives on a Controversial Case in 18th Century Louisiana*" (Louisiana Bar Journal, Volume 31, Number 2):

"We are left with the distinct impression that Guillory probably wanted to mistress by giving her and her children what they would believe to be the yet have a loop-hole for the future."

On December 31, 1770, the emancipation act was recorded in New Orleans before Andres Almonester y Roxas, Notary Public.

However, in 1773, in order to settle the estate of his deceased wife, Joseph Gregorie Guillory legally conveyed his mistress, Marguerite, and his four mulatto children to his legitimate children, ignoring the 1770 emancipation. Their value was placed at 2000 livres.

Four years later, as death grew near for Joseph Gregorie, he went at night to the residence of his white children, threatened his son, Jean Baptiste Guillory, at knife point and abducted Marguerite. His legitimate children showed no opposition to their father's actions as he promised the return of the slave to them after his death, indicating he needed her services only during his life. Joseph Gregorie Guillory died between 1777 and spring of 1778 but not before giving Marguerite, once again, her freedom.

On April 27, 1778, my ancestor, Jean Baptiste Guillory, conveyed the story of the abduction to the commandant at Opelousas. In his petition, he demanded the return to slavery of Marguerite to his and his sibling's ownership. The Opelousas Post commandant transferred the petition to the high court of the Cabildo in New Orleans (January 20, 1779).

The defendants, Marguerite and her Guillory mulatto offspring, contended that they had been freed in 1770 and that the plaintiffs had approved their emancipation. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, insisted that the alleged manumission of 1770 was illegal; they were young at the time and their father had taken advantage of that fact; the so-called freed slaves had become solely their property in 1773, when their father had conveyed them to the heirs. Due to the obvious complexity of the case, the case was transferred to the high court in Havana, Cuba.

*Note: Upon close examination of the case outline that appeared in the January 1935 edition of Louisiana Historical Quarterly, it appears that Marguerite's four mulatto children remained as slaves in the household of the legitimate Guillory children although the mulatto children maintained that they had been set "free". I have seen no evidence to suggest that Marguerite's children were with her between her 1777 abduction and the 1783 settlement of this case.*

In 1781, Claude Guillory, another son of Joseph Gregorie's, brought forth a suit in order to recover a slave that had run away (January 20, 1781, No. 3494, 13 pp. Court of Alcade Jacinto Panis, New Orleans). This slave, of course, was Marguerite, who was now reported to be living in New Orleans. As a result of this suit, Marguerite, and her employer, Miguel Barre, were arrested and put in prison. After producing the document to prove her emancipation, both Marguerite and Miguel Barre are

released. The 1770 emancipation document, certified copy presented in this case, stated as follows:

"I, Gregoire Guillorie, over my ordinary mark, of my own free will and that for the life and thirty years services rendered me by Margarita, my slave, but to my children before and after the death of my wife I declare that I g freedom as well as that of her children, on condition that she serves me up Done and executed of my own free will, April 13, 1770. Juan Batiste Guillc mark of Mr. Gregoire Guillorie, Claude Guillorie, son, Luis Guillorie, son. Mr. Guillorie approved by Benoit."

On March 9, 1782, Marguerite, a free Negress, filed suit against the Guillory heirs to compel them to declare her children free (*No. 3440, 71 pp. Court of Alcade Panis, New Orleans*). Marguerite, once again presented the act of emancipation and indicated that her four children were suffering under the power of the Guillory heirs who were unwilling to free them. Marguerite maintained that her children had been held by force and treated with cruelty by the Guillory heirs. (Click here to see a copy of Marguerite's petition.)

Although the case dragged on for another year, the final outcome was this (as detailed in the act dated at New Orleans, April 5, 1783):

Marguerite, a free Negress, and her four mulatto children, were ordered to heirs 600 pesos, in conformity to and under the following conditions: 150 p be counted as diminished by the personal labors of her son, Juan Bautista, and two months that he must remain in the service of Juan B. Guillory, and she has to pay in cash, 50 pesos more to be paid within three months, and t pesos within two years counted from this day. As soon as the amount shall Guillory heirs agree to give Maria, Joseph, Juan Bautista, and Catalina the

Little is known about Marguerite's life after the 1783 settlement. It is known, however, that she was still alive on February 23, 1808 when her daughter, Marie, married Juan Mateos of Vera Cruz. Both Marguerite and daughter Marie are listed as "free". What few people knew at the time, however, was the intense struggle that Marguerite and her children went thru to become that way.



Picture of my great-grandmother, Ella Guillory, and her husband, Avit Couvillion

[Anthony Guillory's Genealogy Page](#)

[The Waring Family Genealogy Page ..including Guillory information](#)

[Roy & Susan Frazier's Web Page ..including Guillory information](#)



[Return to Table of Contents](#)

This page hosted by

Geo

[Get your own Free Home Page](#)



Yahoo! Games- play online chess, bridge, spades, backgammon

✿ **MARGUERITE'S PETITION DATED MARCH 1782** ✿



**By clicking on the links at the bottom of this page, you will be able to access the four pages that comprise the March 1782 petition by Marguerite (in Spanish) .**

Following is the description of this document that appeared in the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* in January 1935:

The next, or page 7, is Margarita's petition, saying it is evident the act of emancipation, which she duly presents, that her four children should enjoy their freedom just as she does, but instead they suffer the power of the Guillory heirs, who are unwilling to free them. C that the defendants have petitioned for an opportune occasion to allow and to remove them, secretly, beyond the limits of the Colony, she Alcade to order the Commander of Opelousas, Alexandro De Clouet, to Guillory heirs, at their cost, to present themselves in this Tribunal defend their rights, or else appoint an attorney, duly instructed, them, and if they do not appear within four months their defense will be admitted in Court, and they will be held as usurpers of the freedom children, who should now be enjoying it. Permitting her to proceed against them, when the said time has passed, for the damages and prejudices been occasioned to her and to them. In a second petition she states order that the foregoing may have effect, she prays to have a decree and sent to Commander Alexandro De Clouet with an enclosure of a writ of her act of emancipation, of this petition, and of Alcade Panis' Court rules: In the principal petition the instrument presented by is accepted, and in the secondary one let a despatch be issued in the Commander at Opelousas, Alexandro De Clouet, with an enclosure of the instrument, the petition, and this decree, so that upon the sight he be pleased to send to this Tribunal, the four sons of Margarita, that For this purpose, let him request the help of the Governor of this

Petition Page 1

Petition Page 2

Petition Page 3

Petition Page 4

**Please note that Pages 1-3 are legal-sized pages. Therefore, you might want to save the image to a file (right mouse button - "Save image as.."). Anyone wishing to obtain a copy of entire case (No. 3440) can do so by contacting the Louisiana State Museum, 751 Chartres Street, P.O. Box 2448, New Orleans, LA 70176. Please be warned, however, that the case is 71 pages long and, in 1993, cost almost \$25 to copy. You will need to contact the Museum to obtain the current copying costs. Note that this does not include the 1781 case filed by Claude Guillory (No. 3494).**

Pascagoula Public Library  
Local History & Genealogy Department  
Guillory Family

WINSTON DE VILLE, F.A.S.G.

10 September 1999

Dear Mrs. Bahan,

Your letter arrived some time ago, and I regret the delay in responding - just a matter of "busy being busy."

I've checked the published sources that I have at hand here in my office and in my library, but find nothing whatsoever on Bahan and that name's various spellings. I hesitate even to hazard a guess as to its ethnicity. The fact that he had a "dit" name, however, suggest strongly to me that he was French. "Dit" should not be translated "nicknamed," for it infers an appellation of more importance; I translate it "called." It was almost as important as the surname itself.

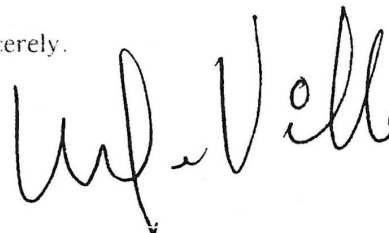
I, too, am descended from the Guillory family, and more than once. Although it is oriented in part to the Negro branch of the family, you may wish to see my article titled "The Margarita Case," published in the *Louisiana Bar Journal*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (August 1983) pages 85-88. This article will give you a good overview of the family in France, Canada, and early Mobile.

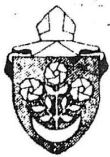
It just this minute struck me that the "dit Gentry" is almost certainly the man named in the earliest-dated civil record of St. Landry Parish here. Parish seat is Opelousas. The document was actually drawn in Mobile, but somehow found its way here. It relates to a lawsuit, Dupont and GENTILS (your Gentry, I'd bet) VS Guillory, their father-in-law.

I think you can obtain a copy of this record by writing to the La. State Archives in Baton Rouge. I just checked, and you'd want a copy of Opelousas Colonial Records, 1764-1, July 2. (Just tell them that it's the very first one listed in the published calendar.)

Do hope this might help you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Winston De Ville". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".



THE CHANCERY

## Diocese of Mobile

400 GOVERNMENT STREET P.O. BOX 1966 MOBILE, ALABAMA 36601 TELEPHONE AREA CODE 205 / 433-2241

May 11, 1979

Reverend John B. Bahan, Pastor  
Our Lady of Good Counsel Church  
1307 Louisiana Avenue  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70115

Dear Father Bahan:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 2, 1979, addressed to Rev. Msgr. David Sullivan, which has been turned over to this office for handling.

I regret to advise I have not been able to locate a marriage record for Jean Bahan and Francoise Guillori. We have baptismal records on several of their children, namely, Jean Baptiste, Rene, Joseph, Jean Baptiste, Pierre, Sifroy Janbon and Louis Jeanbon. The first Jean Baptiste listed is recorded as being the son of Jean Baan dit Gentry and Francoise Guillory, the rest are recorded as being born of Jean Bahan or Baham and Francoise Guillory. None of these baptismal records show the places of origin of the parents.

With regard to the fee for this research, it has been our policy to perform this service gratis for the religious.

If I can be of further service to you, please call on me.

Sincerely,

*T.R. Rehm*  
Mrs. T.R. Rehm, Secretary,  
Archives.

ESR:r

# *Love's Legacy*

The Mobile Marriages  
Recorded in French, Transcribed,  
with Annotated Abstracts  
in English,  
1724-1786

*transcribed and edited by*

*Jacqueline Olivier Vidrine*

Center for Louisiana Studies  
University of Southwestern Louisiana  
Lafayette, Louisiana



Love's Legacy

301

Mob. mb I:43a-1  
February 14, 1760

Three banns published.

Jean Claude Dupont,<sup>1</sup> *habitant*, native of this parish (Mobile), son of Jean (Jacques) Claude Dupont and of Marianne Foucault (Foucault).

Marie Jeanne Guillori (Guillory): widow of Joseph LaPrade, daughter of Joseph (Gregoire) Guillori and of Marie Jeanne Lacase.

Witnesses signing: (Louis) A(uguste) Rochon; (Claude Pinsedé  *fils d'it*) Boulounois; Petit;<sup>2</sup> Delettre.<sup>3</sup>

1. Baptisms found for Dupont-Foucault sons included Claude (1723), Lambert (1727), and Jean Baptiste (1730). Mob. bb I:48, 69, 107.

2. The hand seems to be that of «f<sup>e</sup> Petit», who signed in 1758. Mob. mb I:41.

3. See the note about his signature on the Duver-Pierret marriage, August 18, 1760. Mob. mb I:43.

The reproduction of the  
following document(s) cannot be  
improved due to the age and  
condition of the original.

/- COLONIAL DOCUMENTS

*Correction:*  
*1764 July 22*

ST. LANDRY PARISH

Opel:1764-1  
July 2

Inventory of property of Guillory made  
by Augustin Rochon, Mazurier and La-  
vallee, arbitors in the case of Dupont  
and Gentils vs Guillory, their beau-  
père. Drawn at Mobile. Contemporary  
copy. (7)

L'an mil sept cent sixante quatre le vingt  
 Deux Juillet après midi; En vertu de l'ordonnance  
 de M. le Jarnac, Commandant pour sa majesté  
 Britannique à la Mobile, du dix huit Dec-  
 embre l'année sixte. Requiescences le dit  
 jour par les sieurs L'Esprit le Gentil, Contre  
 les J. Guillot, le dit sieur Pere M. L'Esprit  
 Noëdon les J. Miquelin le Cavalier arbitraire  
 Nomme par les parties se seroient transportés  
 à l'habitation des Guillot ou il auroit  
 procédé à l'inventaire et Estimation des biens  
 ainsi qu'il s'en suit:

Scavoit

Un negre nommé L'Esprit âgé de  
 de quarante ans quatre Mois  
 de l'année l'ordonnance

90. p.

Un idem nommé Jacques âgé de  
 20 ans quatre mois l'ordonnance

400. p.

Un idem nommé Jean Louis âgé  
 de 20 ans quatre mois l'ordonnance

500. p.

Un idem nommé Charles âgé de  
 20 ans quatre mois l'ordonnance

300. p.

Un idem nommé L'Esprit âgé  
 de 20 ans quatre mois l'ordonnance

200. p.

1290. p.



Laure) Sire. . . . .

1290. 12

Une Negresse Nomme Marie eue

De 25. ans Estimee Croix come Thier

300

Une id. Nomme Marguerite En Ceu

agee de 56. a 60 ans Estimee eue

Come Thier

400.

Les Pecheurs qui ont des Emport

de l'habitation a la 1. Orlean

Compta avec d'ailleurs que le 5.

Guillaury doit Emporter et dont le

nombre sera Compté si on s'en

oussent les autres Estimer un

Dans toutes la Vache et le veau de

l'annee ne faisant qu'un a tous

leurs et de l'annee d'ailleurs

Une Golette de 20. tonneaux avec

sa Voille et d'ailleurs et approuve

Estimer six come Thier

600

Cinq Chevaux malle et femelle

Ensemble avec leurs seller

Cinq bûches

55

Six Cochons malle et femelle

Ensemble avec leurs seller

18

Deux Cuirres de fer Estimer

Deux piastres

2

Et attendu que l'heure de l'adieu

seigneur se lever au matin

2045

Cy. Concorde

2645

la continuation du present Inventaire  
signé Augustin Noëlon Marquis  
Et sa famille

Et le mardi Vingt levième dudit  
Mois de Juillet a esté procédé a la  
Continuation dudit Inventaire  
ainsy quil sensuit

Savoir

Vne Grande meule a Equiser Estimer  
quatre biers

4

Plusieurs outils Et ferailles Estimer  
le tout Ensemble a seize biers

16

Differents Trusselle Comme Sca  
assises Gamelles Et autres a la  
luzage de la maison Et de la  
cuisine Estimer le tout Ensemble

ij Comptoirs et Chaudrons Et  
autres ustensilles a vingt cinq  
biers

25

Deux Voitures Dont une Grande Et  
Vne petite Estimer Vingt cinq  
biers

25

quatre fusils Estimer Ensemble  
a Dix huit biers

18

2753. p

L'autre fait

2733 p

Deux Cabots dont une grande	
A une petite Estimer Ensemble	
quatre sixiers cy	4
Une cente sur ou Enrichon	
deut dans deux quatre Estimer	
le tout quatre sixiers	4
Un mate avec sa servante et sa	
claf Estimer quatre sixiers	4
Deux Coffres Estimer Ensemble	
Cinq sixiers	5
Un vaux de Vreux de fer	
Estimer Ensemble Douze sixiers	12
quatre Meped Douze servantes	
Estimer tel ou quatre sixiers	4
Un coupon de toile de Brulin	
Un coupon sept autres Estimer	
Un sixiers et Demi	3 5
Un coupon de Sotomois et d'ay	
Blanc et Blancher de 10 et 1/2	
Estimer tel ou Cinq sixiers	5
Un fier de fil d'Eprouve Estimer	
Deux sixiers	10
Un coupon de Linga de 6 et 1/2 Estimer	
Un sixiers cy	3
Six et 1/2 de toile Blancher Estimer	
Un sixiers	3

2790 5



By Canu . . . . .

279a. 3.

*Alua regia* Mulsant & Dece. Kungur

*Garcinia (Garcinia) ferrous - cinnamon Cing*

*Amorpha canescens* (L.) Mill.

Ein braver, sehr weffener Mann.

Guillamery Consistanc

"The American Secretary said that"

Walter Chambers - Jan 1906

*L. Murex* *Murex*

*Discourboun*

Wie sage ich Ihnen

Quartel de 1000

9<sup>th</sup> Dec 1944

*Yucca torreyana* (Lam.) Engelm.

*Un Eventail*

Neuf: Coiffer ou Donner . . . 4

Line de Page

Mr. Bennett

*Leucophaea demissa*.

Laquetten worden te S. Guillaumij gest.

Proposition estimation au partage et

Alte römische, ausen Leuzofellen Se. Neuvam

Den faire faire a venir par l'ennemi

1a. 4. <sup>10/11</sup> ~~Orlando~~ St. James Park

Rowman Design Office Inc

De l'acier doux le Repas De l'anne

de ses différents propos \_\_\_\_\_

*M. Minerva*

27055.



*L'autre part*

2795. 5

Par la Noye & l'uyne Jacob age de  
par 26 ans actuellement sur la  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien

240. p

Par la Noye & l'uyne Jacob age de  
par 26 ans actuellement sur la  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien

300. p

Par la Noye & l'uyne Jacob age de  
par 26 ans actuellement sur la  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
pour le prix de vingt quatre  
Doux a l'usage d'ancien sur piece  
qui lui ont été vendus et l'ancien

312.

Par la Noye & l'uyne Jacob age de  
par 26 ans actuellement sur la  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
Même

Par la Noye & l'uyne Jacob age de  
par 26 ans actuellement sur la  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
Celle d'autre prest de la N. d'ancien  
pour le prix de vingt quatre  
Doux a l'usage d'ancien sur piece  
qui lui ont été vendus et l'ancien

650.

Total

4207. 5

Deux a payer

Le 5. juillet 1800. Pour le

à M. Lecomte 5. 5.

à M. Lecomte 10. 5.

à M. Lecomte 2. 5.

à M. Lecomte 40. 5.

Le 5. juillet 1800. Pour le

Donné par le sieur de la Roche

ainsi de ce qui doit être

à M. Lecomte 5. 5.

Et. Nayam, notaire et c. a. p. de la Roche

Nous avons Cloué le present Inventaire Montant

à quatre M. Deux cents quatre Vingt L. 10.

Sept Et Demi qui a été lu et approuvé par les

S. Guilloux qui a fait sa marque ordinaire

ainsi que les S. Dupont et Gemy en présence

des témoins soussignés Signés Augustin Rochon

Maxime, Vidal, Et Lecomte.

Pour copie conforme l'original  
(deposé en mes mains par les parties)

Vidal













Et Pouranto, Nostre Seigneur le Roy, nous par son particulier commandement  
contre les nouveaux Conquistadors, a esté enjoint de leur faire  
et Limitation desdites terres de La part de leurs Majestés  
seule comme raison pour laquelle les Conquistadors ne  
sont que privatisés et Défendus à quiconque de leur donner  
La Permission ou de leur possession et propriété. Et  
Par ce du s<sup>r</sup> P<sup>r</sup>esent Commencement, nous leur avons  
Ou Demandé pour Chacun seize arpents de terre de  
largeur sur quarante de Profondeur, ou daller au P<sup>r</sup>esent  
Nombre huit sept cent sixante quatre, La Requête  
de la part de la Colonie, nous les avons fait  
concedant, et excoptant. Concedant au s<sup>r</sup> de la Colonie  
Plais, lui donne terre en concession de son arpent  
terre de la Colonie, nous les avons fait  
Vacherie du s<sup>r</sup> de la Colonie, et de la Colonie  
La Colonie et de la Colonie, nous les avons fait  
Nous les avons fait par les s<sup>r</sup> de la Colonie  
Bien à eux appartenant. La Concession au bas accordée  
par Mess<sup>r</sup> Aubry, et de la Colonie, les s<sup>r</sup> de la Colonie  
Sept. Cinq. Sixante. Cinq, Les Certificats des s<sup>r</sup> de la Colonie  
L'Anglais, Saint Amant, et Dupont, qui Constatent



*Abandon fait de ladite terre par Le S<sup>r</sup> Colas de Courcy  
du Procureur Général du Roy Louis Six et Maximilien  
Tirminé. Le Conseil a ordonné et Ordonne que la  
Concession provisoire accordée par M<sup>r</sup> Plerin, et  
Confirmée par Mess<sup>rs</sup> Aubry et Foucault, sortira son plein  
et entier effet, en conséquence a ordonné et ordonne que  
Sicm<sup>r</sup> Guillory et les siens jouiront librement et  
 paisiblement desdites terres, en pleine propriété, à Debut  
et Debut La Dame veuve Gerard et tous autres qui  
Leurs prétentions sur la dite terre. Sous le sceau de la Cour  
et de la Chambre de la Cour de la Cour de la Cour  
quelconques ledit Procureur Général du Roy Louis Six  
Cependant sous la réserve ordonnée par la Cour de la  
Majesté si aucuns sont établis.  
Donné en la Chambre de Conseil à la Cour de la Cour  
Orléans le vingt neuf décembre mil sept cent dix  
noir. Par le Conseil Garde guesier aux archives  
et à Costé est écrit recu vingt Liures avec paraphe  
ensuit la Teneur de la signification de l'ordonnance enjointe  
L'an Mil Sept Cent sixante sept, et la Dame Marie veuve  
M<sup>r</sup> X, à la Requête du sieur Guillory habitant à*



Extrait from the Registry of Proceedings of the Superior Council of the Province of Louisiana of the 29<sup>th</sup> December 1766, Between Mr. Guillory an Inhabitant of Opelousas Plaintiff in requeste

The Superior Council having seen the Requeste of the Plaintiff stating, That after the cession of Mobile being desirous of living with his Countrymen, he retired to the French Part, & went up to Opelousas in order to form a settlement, That he provided himself with an order from Mr. Pellerin Commandant of the said place dated the 31<sup>st</sup> November 1764, whereby he was permitted to ~~choose~~ <sup>and</sup> choose a Tract of Land, and to settle himself thereon, ~~and to~~ <sup>and Mr.</sup> Captain Courtablan Captain of the quarter was enjoined to assist the Plaintiff in the choice of the said Land, & to take notes of the proceedings therein had, That the Plaintiff finding a Tract of Land at the said place ~~abandoned~~ <sup>equally</sup> abandoned by Mr. Collet about the commencement of the year 1763, That is to say more than eighteen months before he took possession, settled himself thereon with a Provisional Commission from Messrs. Aubrey & Foucault Commandant in this Province dated 17<sup>th</sup> February last, That the Plaintiff provided with these papers had worked upon and cleared the said Land, and built thereon, formed Parks & done other work thereon ~~as~~ <sup>equally</sup> as painful as expensive, without having been troubled in any manner whatever after 18 months possession & enjoyment thereof, But this day he has received orders which were given him by Mr. Pellerin to quit & leave the said Land under the Specious pretext that it had been sold to M<sup>rs</sup>. Girard, Wherefore he states that the said Land was abandoned in November 1762 by Mr. Collet who having tried another establishment two leagues farther, but afterwards becoming disgusted with the Country, left every thing, sold his cattle and went away in the month of June 1763, That the Park which he left was in Rising & half Bunt, which is proved by the certificates annexed to the papers when the Plaintiff went to live on it, That M<sup>rs</sup>. Girard who claims the said Land at present in consequence of a Sale which is not shown

which is stated to have been made for consideration of the Sum of 20 livres, & she has not given during more than 18 months any Notice to the Plaintiff of her property therein, — That by the ordinance, a Tract of Land granted & abandoned was reunited to the Domain in full right at the end of the year, & obtainable by any subject of His Majesty. From thence it followed that the Plaintiff was enabled in February 1763 to demand the concession of the said ~~abandoned~~ Land abandoned by Mr. Collet at the commencement of 1763, That further the Grantee cannot sell his Land before he has settled it, & cleared one third part thereof, From whence it follows that the said Collet who had lived 2 or 3 months on the said Land, not having done any work on the same, and leaving but a bad Cabin in Ruins & an almost consumed Park could not sell to Madame Girard the concession which he had abandoned, Since he left thereon no cattle, <sup>not</sup> any Building, <sup>any</sup> Establishments — That in fact Madame Girard cannot allege good faith since she might during 17 or 18 months let the Plaintiff know her ~~demanded~~ Pretensions, even by her Brother the M<sup>rs</sup> ~~Al~~ who have been many & many times at the Plaintiff's house & have eaten & drank there, Doubtless she was waiting until the Plaintiff who was working in good faith had established settled & cleared the Land. For all which reasons he ~~prays~~ demands That the Council may be pleased to confirm him the Plaintiff in the concession of ~~the~~ ~~Bayou~~ of Carpiens front on the Bayou of Opelousas, & ~~to~~ ~~the~~ Bayou Bauf which were provisionally granted him ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Foucault, The Plaintiff not intending to act contrary to the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Regulations made in regard to Surveys & bounding of the said Lands by their Majesties, ~~the only~~ which is the only reason why concessions are but provisional, and to forbid any one from troubling the Plaintiff in his said possession & property & The Permisson of Mr. Rellerin Commandant of the said place ~~is~~ has been accorded to the Plaintiff to choose 6 arpens of Land front by 40 in depth dated the 30<sup>th</sup> November 1764, The Requeste



presented by the Plaintiff to Messrs Aubrey & Foucault of Commandant &c  
concluding with the hope of their ~~grace~~ being pleased to grant him the Title &  
Concession of barrens of land situate on the Bayou of Opelousas, adjoining  
the Parish of St. Richard on one side and on the other to Mr. Lamirande, &  
the ~~arrows~~ more on the Bayou ~~Bay~~, to enjoy the whole as a property belong-  
ing to him, The Concession being at the Bottom granted by Messrs Aubrey &  
Foucault on the 11<sup>th</sup> February 1765, The Certificates of Messrs Louis Langlois,  
St. Armand, & Dupleham, which state the abandonment of the said land  
by Mr. Collet, The Conclusions of the King's Attorney General, Having seen  
the whole & duly considered ~~thereon~~ <sup>and as follows</sup>, The Council hath ordered  
and doth order that the provisional Concession granted by Mr. Pelland  
& confirmed by Messrs Aubrey & Foucault shall remain in full & entire  
force and effect, In consequence of which it has <sup>ordered</sup> and doth order That  
Mr. Guillory his heirs & assigns shall freely & peacefully enjoy the said  
lands in full property & right. And hath ~~not~~ <sup>dismissed</sup> & doth  
dismiss the pretensions of Mad: Widow Girard & all others to the said  
land - And inhibits & forbids <sup>under</sup> any person from troubling or  
hindering in any manner the said Plaintiff in his possession, ~~the~~  
with the ordinary reservation nevertheless of His Majesty's rights if  
any there be; Given in the Council Chamber at New Orleans  
the 29<sup>th</sup> December 1766, Below is written by the Council Garcie, Clerk  
& close by, Received 20 liars with a Paraph ~~and~~ And below is further  
written: On the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1767 in the forenoon, at the request of  
Mr. Guillory an Inhabitant of Opelousas, who hath ~~stated~~ <sup>the undersigned</sup> his Dom-  
icile at New Orleans at the house of Mr. Doucet, Joseph Maisen  
Bailliff of the Council of the Province of Louisiana residing at New  
Orleans have duly notified & delivered a copy of the Judgment rendered by  
the Superior Council of this Province (unto Mad: Girard inhabitant  
of Opelousas where the matter relation of Domicile ~~judicial~~ <sup>judicial</sup> is in  
favor of the Plaintiff against her dated 29<sup>th</sup> Decem: last & signed by Garcie  
Clerk, in order that she may not pretend ignorance thereof, & forbi-  
diding her or any other person by virtue thereof from troubling or



presenting in any manner the Plaintiff in the possession of the said land,  
And further in order that the said widow Gerard ~~the said~~ or  
others should not plead ignorance I have left with her a copy  
of these presents at her domicile, at the Hotel of the Attorney  
General of this Province ~~deputating~~ acting for the persons absent & ~~of~~  
-ing to him the said Attorney General with the requisite injunctive  
whereof I make the present act. I Maison, par acte.

We the undersigned witnesses do certify that the copy of these pre-  
sents is conformable to the originals which remains in the hands  
of Mr. Guillory, at Opelousas this 30<sup>th</sup> May 1767

Barard witness Rayclot witness

J<sup>e</sup> Mess<sup>rs</sup> Pillierin Commanding for the King at Opelousas & Court-  
tableau Captain of the said place.

Gregoire Guillory an Inhabitant of the said place humbly  
prays, stating that Mr. Donat in the month of December 1766  
wished to settle himself where he is, & demanded of me to place  
my boundaries in presence of Mr. Courtblau, which I have done  
& he settled himself at the said place on the 10 March, last year,  
to wit 1766, & left my house, & he this day encroaches on my  
Boundaries. I demand that all his labour thereon do belong to  
me, as I want to use the land after the first rain, he ought  
to be satisfied, that his & his neighbour's Land has been derived  
from mine, which costs me ~~very much~~ dearly.

In consideration whereof (& of my having asked of him several times)  
you may be pleased to put me in possession to exempt me from further  
costs, because it would bear heavy on my children, and you will  
do right Opelousas 30<sup>th</sup> May 1767 Guillory Sen<sup>r</sup>

We Baptiste Guillory do certify that the present title belongs

in propre to two Gradenigos by a Sale made unto him of the above  
described Land, & for which we have been paid cash, in presence  
of Mr. Donato Bello, who with the said Baptiste Guillory & us  
Commandant have signed this day 27 day of April 1778

Donato Bello

B. Guillory

J. Gradenigo

Le Chev. de Clouet

Joseph Gradinego  
Translation for his  
Claim. —